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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,594	04/09/2004	Mark A. Anderson	10030958-1	1551

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Kathy Manke
Avago Technologies Limited
4380 Ziegler Road
Fort Collins, CO 80525

EXAMINER	
KARIMI, PEGEMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2629	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/22/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

avagoip@system.foundationip.com
kathy.manke@avagotech.com
adrienne.barclay@avagotech.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/821,594	ANDERSON, MARK A.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	PEGEMAN KARIMI	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 May 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

333DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 05/07/2008 has been entered and considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-8 and 10-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Davis (U.S. Patent No. 7,126,585).

As to claim 1, Davis teaches an optical-signal receiver (10), comprising:

an optical imaging array sensor (84) operable to capture images of a target surface (photo detector array 84 captures the light reflected back from the surface 50),

the optical imaging array sensor (84) being further operable to receive an optical signal (receiving signal an IR LED, col. 4, lines 15-19) from an optical-signal emitter (LED 34) communicatively coupled to an electronic system (the LED light is captured by the photo sensor array, which is connected to chip 16); and

a processor (104) operable to calculate a vector (displacement value of the Δx and Δy is calculated by processor 104) value that represents a movement of the receiver using the images captured by the optical imaging array during a cursor controlling operation (screen pointer movement), (col. 6, lines 39-42),

the processor (104) being further operable to implement a performance characteristic value (manipulating the X and Y motion data) specified by the optical signal (LED light) received by the optical imaging sensor array (LED light is received by an array sensor 84) during programming of characteristic settings of the receiver (col. 7, lines 50-57 and col. 8, lines 2-3).

As to claims 3 and 17, Davis teaches

an optical-signal generator (80);

an optical-signal emitter coupled to the generator (LED 34 is coupled to the LED driver); and

an optical-signal receiver (99) having a performance characteristic set to a first value (before the optical mouse is deliberately moved, wherein the values are $\begin{bmatrix} X=0 \\ Y=0 \end{bmatrix}$),

the receiver (99) including an optical imaging array sensor (84) to receive from the emitter (LED 34) an optical signal (light from LED 34) and to capture images of a target surface (col. 4, lines 16-19),

the receiver further including a processor (104) operable to calculate a vector value (change in X and Y directions) that represents a movement of the receiver (col. 6, lines 39-42) using the images captured by the optical imaging array during a cursor controlling operation (col. 7, lines 33-35),

the processor being further operable to set the performance characteristic to a second value (the new X and Y mouse location, wherein the displacement value of the

Δx and Δy is calculated by processor 104) in response to the optical signal received by the optical imaging sensor array (LED light is received by an array sensor 84) during programming of characteristic settings of the receiver (col. 7, lines 50-57 and col. 8, lines 2-3).

As to claim 18, Davis teaches a method of programming an optical-signal receiver (col. 7, line 48-53),comprising:

an optical signal receiver (10),

generating an optical signal to be received by an optical imaging array sensor of the optical-signal receiver from an optical-signal emitter (sensor array 84 receives an IR LED signal from an LED 34, the LED light is captured by the photo sensor array, which is connected to chip 16),

the receiver (99) having a performance characteristic set to a first value (before the optical mouse is deliberately moved, wherein the values are $\begin{bmatrix} X=0 \\ Y=0 \end{bmatrix}$),

the optical signal operable to set the performance characteristic to a second value (The new X and Y mouse location, wherein the displacement value of the Δx and Δy is calculated by processor 104), (col. 4, lines 24-28).

the optical imaging array sensor (84) being operable to also capture images of a target surface (photo detector 84 captures the light reflected back from the surface 50) to calculate a vector value to determine a movement of the receiver (displacement value

of Δx and Δy is calculated by processor 104), (screen pointer movement), (col. 6, lines 39-42); and

displaying the optical signal on a video-display monitor (display screen) of the optical-signal emitter to be received by the optical imaging array sensor of the optical-signal receiver (col. 2, lines 41-49) to set the performance characteristic to the second value in response to the optical signal (the new X and Y mouse location in response to LED light 34, wherein the displacement value of the Δx and Δy is calculated by processor 104).

As to claim 19, Davis teaches a method implemented by a receiver (99) having a performance characteristic set to a first value (before the optical mouse is deliberately moved, wherein the values are $\begin{bmatrix} X=0 \\ Y=0 \end{bmatrix}$), comprising:

communicating a state signal identifying a state of the receiver to an electronic system (col. 7, lines 37-44);

receiving an optical signal from an emitter (LED light is received by an array sensor 84) communicatively coupled to the electronic system at an optical imaging array sensor of the receiver (The LED communicates to the host computer through a USB interface, when the LED light is received by the sensor array 84 then the processor calculates the displacement of X and Y this information is then communicated to the host computer via Manager 106 and USB interface 102),

the optical signal operable to set the performance characteristic to a second value (the new X and Y mouse location in response to LED light 34, wherein the displacement value of the Δx and Δy is calculated by processor 104);

capturing images of a target surface at the optical imaging array sensor (photo detector array 84 captures the light reflected back from the surface 50); and

calculating a vector value (displacement value of Δx and Δy) that represents a movement of the receiver using the images captured by the optical imaging array (LED light 34 is captured by the sensor array 84), (col. 6, lines 39-42).

As to claim 2, Davis teaches a transmitter (102) operable to communicate a state signal identifying a state of the receiver to the electronic system (col. 7, lines 33-44).

As to claim 4, Davis teaches the generator (80) comprises a computer system (the LED is part of a computer system comprising the system of Fig. 5).

As to claim 5, Davis teaches the emitter comprises a video-display monitor (display screen) configured to display said optical signal to be received by the optical imaging array sensor of the optical-signal receiver (col. 2, lines 41-49) to set the performance characteristic to the second value in response to the optical signal (the new X and Y mouse location, wherein the displacement value of the Δx and Δy is calculated by processor 104).

As to claim 6, Davis teaches the receiver (99) is operable to generate a state signal (movement of the mouse signal) identifying a state of the receiver (it provides the

displacement values calculated by the processor 104, to state the movement of the mouse).

As to claim 7, Davis teaches the receiver (99) is further operable to communicate the state signal (detecting motion) to the generator (the manager 106 of the receiver 99 controls the LED driver to turn on and emit light, col. 6, lines 16-20).

As to claim 8, Davis teaches the emitter (34) comprises a state-signal receiver (106) operable to receive the state signal from the optical-signal receiver (manager 106 receives from the processor 104 the movement detection of the mouse) and provide the state signal to the generator (col. 6, lines 16-20), (motion is being detected and under the control of manager LED driver causes the LED to turn on and emit light).

As to claim 10, Davis teaches a performance (cursor movement) associated with the characteristic (movement of the mouse) is displayable (the mouse movement causes screen pointer movement) by the generator (the LED driver causes the LED to emit light, the reflected light is then captured by the photo detector array 84, wherein the displacement of mouse is calculated by the processor and sent to the host computer for display of cursor movement on the display screen)

As to claim 11, Davis teaches the performance characteristic (movement of the mouse in X and Y directions) comprises a frame rate (the frame rate at which the image data is captured), (col. 6, lines 35-42).

As to claim 12, Davis teaches the performance characteristic (movement of the mouse) comprises an inactivity-period threshold (when no motion is detected the mouse goes into a sleep mode, wherein when no motion is detected for a period of one second), (col. 8, lines 24-28).

As to claim 13, Davis teaches the state (displacement value) comprises velocity relative to a surface (velocity is the speed and direction of movement), (tracking of movement is possible when the photo detectors in the array 84 and the frame rate at which image data is captured and digitized to show how fast the mouse can be moved in a direction and still be tracked, the tracking is accomplished by the processor 104, which compares the captured frames), (col. 6, lines 35-42).

As to claim 14, Davis teaches the state signal (movement of the mouse) comprises a characteristic having first and second values (X is the first value and Y is the second value); and

the first and second state-signal characteristic values respectively correspond to the first and second performance-characteristic values (the first performance-characteristic value is made of the initial value of X and Y, which is at $\begin{bmatrix} X=0 \\ Y=0 \end{bmatrix}$), (the second performance-characteristic value is the new X and Y mouse location, wherein the first and second performance-characteristic values result in a displacement value of the Δx and Δy, which is calculated by processor 104).

As to claim 15, Davis mentions the optical signal (LED light) specifies the second value (the new X and Y mouse location is detected wherein the displacement value of the Δx and Δy is calculated by processor 104; the new location of X and Y is calculated based on the received light from LED).

As to claim 16, Davis teaches the state signal (movement of the mouse) specifies the second value (second value is the new value of X and Y where the mouse is moved to, col. 4, lines 24-28).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis in view of Wu (U.S. Patent No. 6,822,636).

As to claim 9, Davis does not mention the receiver comprises a wireless mouse. Wu teaches the receiver (11) comprises a wireless optical mouse (60, Fig. 4). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the receiver comprising a wireless mouse of Wu to the optical mouse of Davis thereby the signal form the wireless input device is directly receive by

the monitor without using the host computer so as to reduce emission power of the wireless input device and the input device and the monitor device are mutually integrated and the efficiency of the computer operation environment is changed (Col. 1, lines 47-52).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 05/07/2008 with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-19 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Davis (U.S. Patent No. 7,126,585) and Wu (U.S. Patent No. 6,822,636).

The new ground of references of Davis and Wu teach the newly added limitation(s) of the applicant.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Casebolt (U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0190158) teaches an optical tracking system, wherein the required imaging (or "frame") rate for an optical mouse varies based upon the velocity with which the mouse moves across a work surface.

Jeong (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0080495) teaches an optical image detector and navigation device.

Inquiry

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PEGEMAN KARIMI whose telephone number is (571)270-1712 and direct fax number is (571)270-2712. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00am - 5:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chanh Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7772. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Pegeman Karimi/
Examiner, Art Unit 2629
July 14, 2008

/Chanh Nguyen/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629f